

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE) CCXXIV.  
THREE PREVIOUSLY MISPLACED SOUTH AMERICAN SPECIES

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The following three species have been recognized in the literature since long before the recent study of the tribe Eupatorieae (King & Robinson 1987), but for various reasons have been misplaced or overlooked in that treatment.

**GRAZIELIA BREVIPETIOLATA** R. M. King & H. Robinson, nom. nov. Eupatorium brevipetiolatum [Schultz-Bip.] Baker ex Hieron., Bot. Jahrb. 22: 781. 1897. hom. illeg. Hieronymus cites E. vernoniopsis var.? brevipetiolata Schultz-Bip., msc. in Herb. Reg. Berol. as the source of the name. The name was mentioned by Baker (1876) in a note but was still not validated. The Hieronymus validation fails because of an earlier 1884 validation of a Schultz-Bipontinus manuscript name Eupatorium brevipetiolatum by Klatt for a Mexican species now placed in the genus Bartlettina. The species name brevipetiolata is not preoccupied in the genus Grazielia and is therefore retained here. The type specimen is that cited by both Baker (1876) and Hieronymus (1897): Sellow 673, in the Berlin herbarium. Since the destruction of the holotype in Berlin the Paris specimen is selected here as lectotype. The Baker reference of Brasilia meridionali was corrected by Hieronymus the Uruguay, and all material seen is from the latter country.

The species resembles Grazielia gaudichaudiana (DC.) K. & R. of Brazil, but the leaves are larger (blades mostly 2-5 cm long), the margins are closely crenulate-serrulate, and the secondary veins are pinnate in a strongly and evenly ascending pattern.

**HETEROCONDYLUS DIDYMUS** (Klatt) R. M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium didymum Klatt, Ann. K. K. Naturhist. Hofmus. 9: 356. 1894. Previously in this series of studies this species was transferred to the genus Ayapanopsis but examination shows the proper placement is in Heterocondylus. This Bolivian species is the third member of the genus with opposite leaves. It somewhat resembles the common H. alatus (Vell.) K. & R. of Brazil (once known as Eupatorium vautherianum DC.), but the present species has a smaller and more corymbose inflorescence with more subequal involucre bracts.

**PRAXELIS SANCTOPAULENSIS** (B.L.Robinson) R.M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium sanctopaulense B.L.Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 68: 32. 1923. The species was placed in Chromolaena earlier in the present series of studies of the Eupatorieae, but reexamination shows that the receptacle is consistly highly conical.

Literature Cited.

- Baker, J. G. 1876. Compositae II. Eupatoriaceae. In C. F. P. Martius, Flora brasiliensis 6(2): 181-375, pl. 51-102.
- Hieronymus, G. 1897. Erster Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Siphonogamenflora der Argentina und der angrenzenden LÄnder, besonders von Uruguay, Paraguay, Brasilien und Bolivien. Bot. Jahrb. 22: 672-798.
- King, R. M. and H. Robinson. 1987. The genera of the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). Monographs in Systematic Botany, Missouri Bot. Garden 22: i-x, 1-581.